has been constituted. This committee normally meets on a quarterly basis. **A Technical Advisory and Monitoring Committee (TAMC)** under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner has also been constituted to interpret, or clarify any technical issues raised by any of the nodal agencies regarding the eligibility of any unit or machinery under the scheme. The TAMC generally meets every month. TAMC also provides technical advise to the IMSC and also monitors the progress on a regular basis.

Percentage of Indian Textiles in the World

†2877. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of India's textiles products in the world;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has not succeeded in enabling its textile industry to meet successfully the competition with foreign textile industries; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) As per the lastest available WTO data, India's share in the world textile and clothing trade during the year 2004 is 4% and 2.8% respectively.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has been taking continuous steps to provide an enabling environment to the Indian textile industry. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as follows:—

(i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under automatic route.

(ii) The Government has de-reserved the readymade garment, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.

(iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

(iv) A new Scheme namely "Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks" has been formulated by merging "Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports" and "Textile Centre infrastructure Development

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme" in order to expand the production base of textile and garment sector. The Scheme envisages to create 25 Textile Parks of international standard at potential growth centres of India by 2007-08.

(v) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except from mandatory excise durty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibre, the whole value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.

(vi) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.

(vii) Duty-free imports of 21 items of trimmings and embellishment items are allowed to the garment exporters, upto3% of their actual export performance during the previous year.

(viii) For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20-4-2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

(ix) The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(x) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

Beneficiaries of Integrated Textile Parks

2878. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT:
SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme for integrated textile parks has been formulated by merging the two existing schemes, *i.e.* scheme for apparel parks of exports and textiles sector infrastructure development scheme;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been formulated to benefit private exporters only;